The Carolina Farmer

September, 1960

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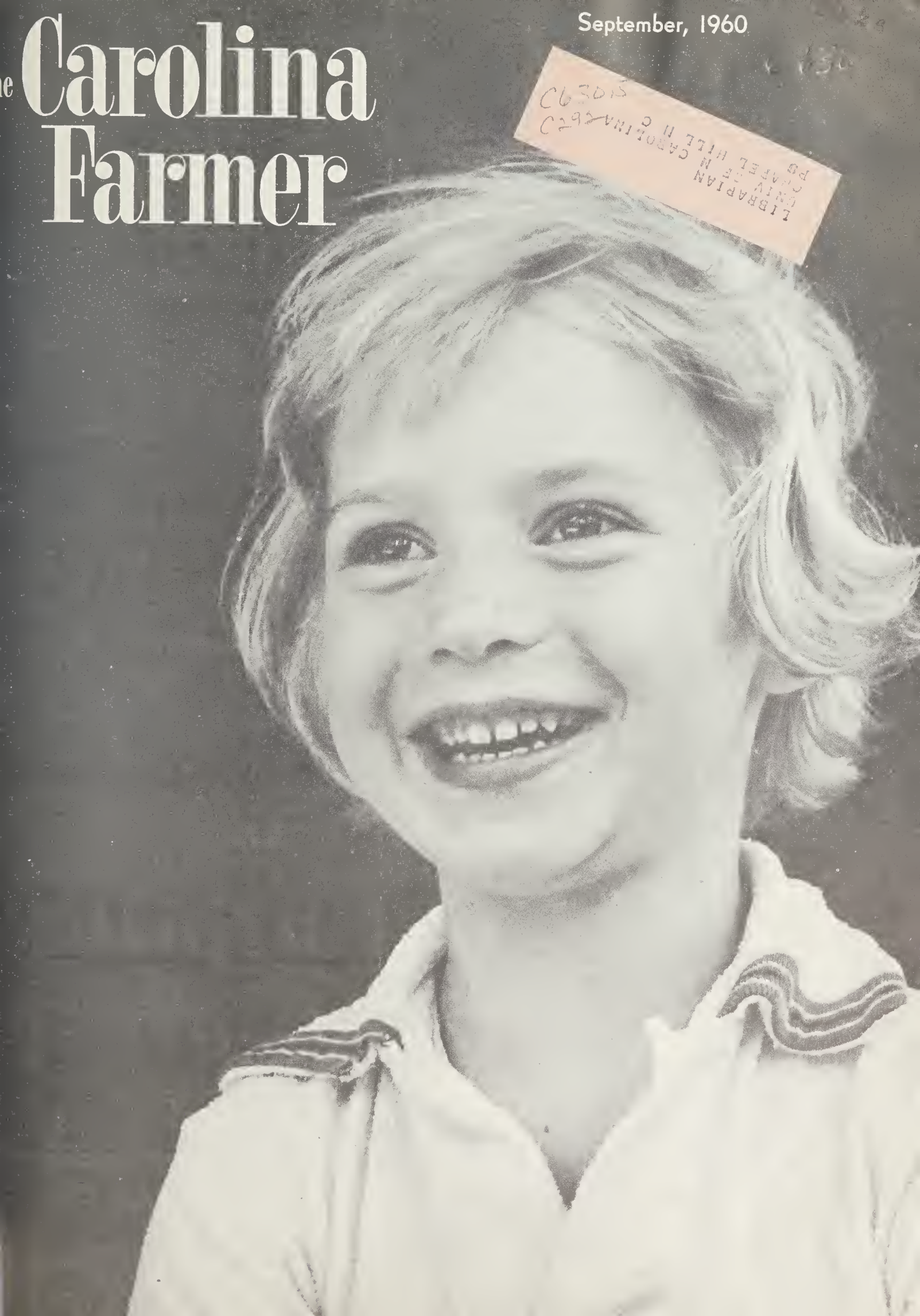
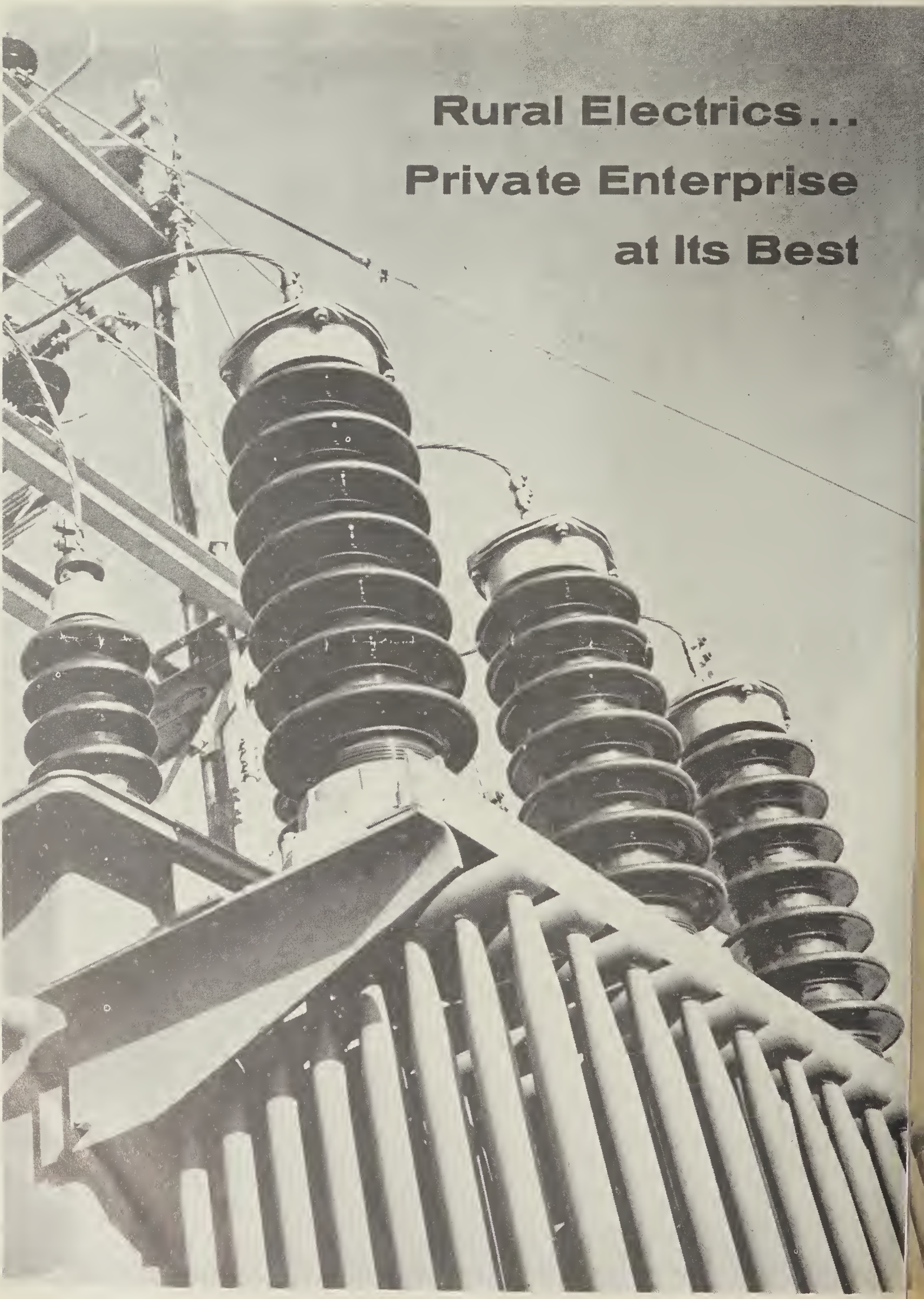



Rural Electrics...
Private Enterprise
at Its Best

America's rural electric systems are wholly-owned and managed by the local people who built them, and use the electricity they provide.

Thirty years ago, rural electrification was at a standstill. Slightly less than ten per cent of our farms had electricity in 1930. Five years later, the figure was still less than 11 per cent. People in the country were widely scattered—supposedly too costly to reach.

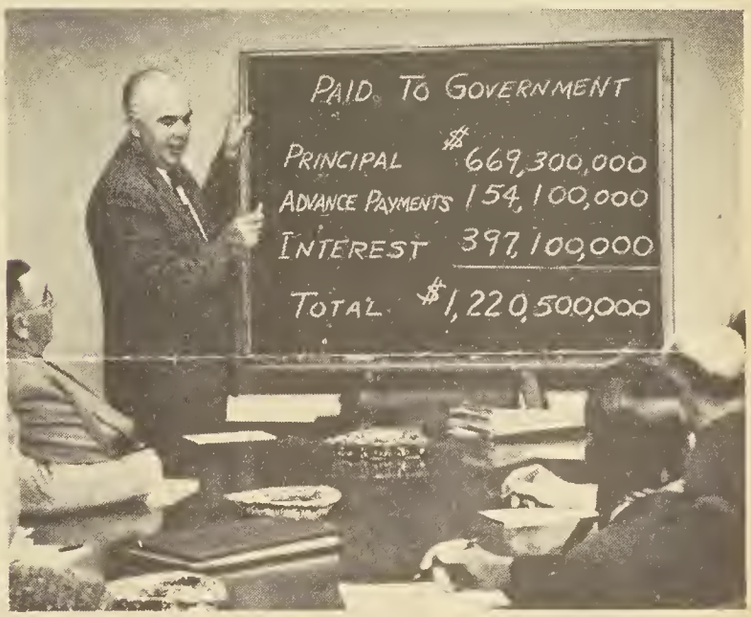
Rural electrification was considered a foolhardy dream except by a few visionary pioneers, and the men and women who were reading by kerosene lamps and pumping water by hand. Then came the Rural Electrification Administration.

Rural people organized into groups, borrowed money from the REA, and built their own lines—the only way they could get electricity. Today, over 1,000 of these locally-owned electric systems serve 16 million people. More than 96 per cent of all farms are electrified.

Despite high cost operation, these rural electric systems have paid over $1 billion in principal and interest on their $3½ billion REA loans on or ahead of schedule . . . added proof that this is one of the soundest investments our Nation has ever made.

AMERICA'S RURAL ELECTRIC SYSTEMS

Rural electrics serve scattered consumers . . . and average three consumers per mile—a job na commercial utility cared ta tackle.



Rural electrics are locally-owned businesses. They borrow maney, pay interest and taxes. Restricted by law, they serve only rural oreas.

Rural electrification will enable aur decreasing number of farmers ta praduce the vital faod needed to feed our booming papulation.

Organized solely for service, non-profit rural electrics serve everyane in the area—large or small, near or far—at lowest possible cost.

THE FRONT PORCH *by J. C. Brown, Jr.*

☐ Jerry Voorhis was once voted the best Congressman from west of the Mississippi. Shortly thereafter he was defeated by Richard Milhaus Nixon, who has come a long way from the day he answered a newspaper advertisement sponsored by California oil and utility interests who were seeking somebody—anybody—to run against Voorhis. (In that day of low-budget political campaigns, Voorhis was considered unbeatable.)

Voorhis and Nixon have some North Carolina in their backgrounds. Nixon attended Duke Law School in the '30's and Voorhis started his married life in Charlotte, working in the Ford assembly plant.

He finds the subject of Nixon painful, and had rather be remembered for his current contributions to the cooperative movement than his historic role in Nixon's political career. (He's head of the Cooperative League of the U. S. A.) I heard Voorhis speak in Milwaukee last month, and had a short chat with him.

Voorhis, in his speech, had some non-political problems on his mind.

For instance, "agriculture has increased its productivity 87 per cent in the past 10 years; the other segments of our economy have increased productivity only 34 per cent. Of course, we should give the greatest reward to the segment which increases faster, but we don't.

"It's a strange world," said Voorhis, "not always rational."

By no means an alarmist, Voorhis, nevertheless, hears the rattling of sabers; and the sound comes not from the political or military part of our civilization, but from the economic.

"Historically, people who have not done anything about their economic problems have left their political problems to despots," Voorhis pointed out; and despots, not free people, wage wars.

Admitting the difficulty of understanding our own times, Voorhis guessed that our Number 1 problem is: "The lack of national purpose."

"At one time we had one. We were going to build a democracy, where people could carve out their economic destiny. Where every man was free.

"We did this," Voorhis said. "But we have lost our sense of it. We have got to create institutions that will serve this original national purpose."

And having created institutions to provide for an economic democracy in the 20th Century, what could be better than to export the idea and the technology for the benefit of all mankind?

We have a proud lesson of political democracy to teach to the world, even though there are defects in our individual (not national) character which prompts

(*Continued on page 12*)

DEMOCRACY AT WORK

(Editor's note: Erdeen Grissett, of Shallotte, was Brunswick EMC's finalist in the Carolina Farmer Silver Jubilee essay contest. Excerpts from her essay follow.)

WE AMERICANS like to exercise the privilege of being democratic in every small detail of our lives. One fine example of this is our electric membership co-operative . . . .

"Because they are of the people, the co-operatives are also for the people: they benefit us because they help us to raise our standards of living. When these are raised, our community, state, and national governments will profit."

the Carolina Farmer

Vol. 15 September, 1960 No. 9

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TARHEEL ELECTRIC
MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

WILLIAM T. CRISP
EXECUTIVE MANAGER AND
GENERAL COUNSEL
P. O. BOX 1699 • RALEIGH, N. C.

J. C. BROWN, JR.
EDITOR

REBEKAH RIVERS
ASST. EDITOR

CHARLES L. OVERMAN
ADV. & POWER USE DIRECTOR

LYNN BRUNSON
EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

THE COVER—We plead no excuse for running this month's cover picture, but if it doesn't give your spirits a lift, you'd better feel your pulse! Chances are you have none. She's Mary Avery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Avery of Statesville. Max Tharpe, same town, is the alert photographer.

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TARHEEL VIEWS *by W. T. Crisp*

The people harness the river, Duke Power picks the plums

☐ History seems to be repeating itself on the upper Savannah River, which forms the boundary between our sister state to the south and the State of Georgia (and whose headwaters are in North Carolina).

Years ago the federal government undertook a plan for developing this river, much as it did for the Roanoke River in Virginia-North Carolina. Just as Kerr Dam was built as the major flood control dam on the Roanoke, Clark Hill dam has been built on the Savannah. In addition, a second flood control dam is now a-building on the upper Savannah at Hartwell, Ga.

Now comes the repetition of history: Kerr Dam *created* rich hydro-electric sites for development at Roanoke Rapids and Gaston. These were, in the words of Supreme Court Associate Justice Douglas, the "plums" of the river: after the expensive federal investment in flood control facilities at Kerr Lake, they became available to generate an abundance of cheap power.

As most readers will recall, the Virginia Electric and Power Company, after years of battling the Department of Interior in the courts, was able to "pluck these plums" from the public domain and exploit them for its own profit.

On the Savannah River, much the same thing apparently is going to happen. Federal construction of Clark Hill and Hartwell dams has created, between these two projects, two hydro-electric "plums" at Carters Island and Goat Island. These sites are capable of producing enormous amounts of cheap electric power.

Carters Island and Goat Island dams were approved as a part of the initial plan of development on this river. But two months ago the Army Corps of Engineers, which is responsible for making recommendations on this subject, reluctantly declined to recommend federal construction of these two projects.

The reason is not unlike what happened on the Roanoke. The Duke Power Company has taken the position that if these two dams are built, it will not be able to construct a steam generating plant on the Savannah, though it admits that such would have been impossible anyhow had not Hartwell Dam been built.

Largely as a result of Duke's opposition, organizations in western South Carolina, backed by Governor Hollins and many local politicians, have opposed these two projects also. The Army Corps of Engineers cited this opposition as its sole reason for not recommending that the two projects be undertaken.

Meanwhile, across the river in Georgia, support for the two projects is overwhelming (though Georgia would be entitled to only one-half the benefits). Indeed, the Georgia legislature last winter adopted a resolution supporting this further development.

Power company opposition and propaganda, backed and supported by front organizations which surely are shortsighted, thus threaten once again the development of the people's own resources for the people's own benefit.

How long—I cannot help but ask—are the people of America going to tolerate this wasteful, selfish design upon resources that too soon will be dissipated and lost forever because of the selfish interest of the monopolistic few?

INDIAN TRAIL (Route 1) *by J. H. Cunningham*

Advice to parents: don't make old folks out of teen-agers.

☐ I enjoy reading the Rural Roundtable discussions by teen-agers very much. We older people are prone to look for the bad in the young people and close our eyes to the good.

We do have plenty of teen-agers who are not living up to the standards but I am not putting the blame on them for their ways of life, but rather we older people are to blame.

I believe 98% of young people would be good boys and girls if they had the right training.

We older people or most older people carry a mouth full of "don't" for the teen-agers.

It is "don't go to a show, don't go to a race, don't go to a dance"—in fact we don't want them to do anything that young people want to do.

We Baptists tell them once saved always saved. (I believe that). Then after they become church members, the minister as a rule will get up and preach a sermon on going to the shows, going to dances and wearing shorts. They will say a Christian just won't do these things. That is very discouraging to young Christians. Soon the average young person will give up the idea of taking any part in church work.

If I had any thing to say on that for the young people, I would advise them to go where they please just as Christ did but be sure and be a Christian there. A light always shines brighter in a dark room. It is impossible to make old people of teen-agers. If we could this would be a sad world in which to live.

I am writing from experience. The young people of today are much better than when I was a teen-ager. We older people, I am thinking, are judging the young people of today to be as we were when we were their age. My experience is very different.

For about 2½ years I helped in the recreational work with the U.S.O. I am sorry to say this, but it is true. We had more trouble with boys and girls who had been raised in strict homes where *nothing* but religion was taught than where the children had had the experiences in life that all young people crave. They like to explore. They learn that way.

If you want to see what I mean, just take a bundle or package in the house

(*Continued on page 24*)

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Five-String Banjo

In your July issue of *the Carolina Farmer,* there was a story on Frank Proffitt, who makes five-string banjos. Please let me know his address in your next issue.

Von White
Shelby, Rt. 3

Mr. Proffitt's address is Reese, North Carolina.

Your story in July, "Five-String Banjo," is one of the best things I've read lately. I think you have done an excellent job of giving your readers the feel of the locale as well as some very interesting writing. I am looking forward to the next issue.

I do want to register one mild complaint. I would like to see much more about Ireland by Ita Harnett. She writes well, but too short.

My grandfather on my mother's side came to this country from Ireland. His name was Jim Dunn and he was quite a soldier of fortune. He prospected in Alaska, joined the Union Army, and was wounded in the War Between the States. He was discharged and told that he was permanently disabled and so he immediately joined the Union Navy. With the War over, he lost interest in military service and deserted the navy while his ship was tied up at Morehead City. He and a companion requisitioned a small skiff and set out to explore the North Carolina coast. Eventually they landed in the upper end of Hyde County where he was married and had 13 children. Ten of his children are still living, two of them in North Carolina.

Again, may I congratulate you on your excellent magazine and especially for your banjo story.

Carlton Morris, Editor
Gates County Index
Gatesville

We especially welcome a word of encouragement from prize-winning writer-editor Carlton Morris, and in this issue renew our series on Ireland.

Red Devil Lye

I want to know how to make red devil lye soap. I have some lard I want to use for this. I want to make it in an old iron wash pot. If anyone knows how, please send the recipe to *the Carolina Farmer.*

Mrs. Myrtle Berry
Hickory, Route 1

A Birthday Gift

Many thanks for the check for $5 for my "Joke's on Me." What a surprise for my 65th birthday. This was quite a joke, too: I'm the middle child of my mother's 15 children. In July, my sister, Mrs. Maynard McLean, Maxton, Route 1, won the money for the "Joke."

Mrs. J. Waldo Woody
Ramseur, Route 1

Frozen Casseroles

Requests are coming in for recipes for freezing dinners. I've read yours for freezing the Shepherd Pie in the July issue, and like it. Please send 10 copies of other recipes offered in the July issue. I am a Bladen County home agent.

Mrs. M. P. Moore
Elizabethtown

I have seen your casserole recipe in the July issue and would like to have additional casserole recipes for the freezer.

Mrs. Ethel M. Britt
Home Economics Agent
Winton

Surprise

I was pleasantly surprised when I was informed that I was a local winner (South River EMC) in your Silver Jubilee Scholarship contest. I received the Motorola Hi-Fi last Friday (April 22) and I am really enjoying it.

Janet Porter
Newton Grove

The Joke's on Me!

By Mrs. J. Waldo Woody
Ramseur, Route 1
(Randolph EMC)

(Each month The Carolina Farmer pays $5 to the reader who supplies the best funny story about himself. Send entries to "Joke," Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.)

One day when I was in Asheboro I went up to the second floor of an office building with one of the secretaries, who operated the newly-installed electric elevator. As I was going to be alone coming down, I asked for instructions about running the thing. (I have always had a horror of being shut up in close places.)

I stepped in and followed directions. The door went shut, but nothing else happened. I began to pound on the door with my fist, yelling at the top of my voice, "Help! It isn't moving!" At this moment the door flew open, and was I embarrassed! I was on the street floor and there stood about ten people waiting to go up—and they went, laughing.

By C. L. OVERMAN

Original investment was $20,000 but with it one man can handle 30,000 bushels of grain . . . it reduces moisture from 18 to 12 per cent in four hours . . . combined with other electric chore equipment, it lets one man load a grain truck in 1½ hours . . . Best of all, it permits the Romaine Howard farm to sell corn early and late, when the market is right.

Albert Jones, manager of Romaine Howard Farm, Tarboro, Route 1, (left) explains merits of batch grain drying system to Edgecombe-Martin EMC Manager G. L. Rucker.

THE BATCH DRYER

☐ The farmer who depends solely on nature has no better than a 50-50 chance of selling on a high market. A member of Edgecombe-Martin County Electric Membership Corporation has bettered the odds—with electrical chore equipment.

"We produce corn to hit both early and late markets when prices are highest," explained Albert Jones, manager of the Romaine Howard Farm, Tarboro, Route 1. "To do so, we have to pick corn at high moisture content and dry it artificially."

Jones handles 30,000 bushels of corn with a 360-bushel batch dryer and eight metal storage bins. One man does the entire drying operation—from elevating wet corn into the dryer, operating the dryer, and moving the dried corn to storage. "We find this system to be the fastest," Jones said.

Unlike conventional drying structures, which house large drying bins in a building, the batch system consists of dryer, elevators, and an elevated bin. The bin is small, usually 300 to 400 bushels in capacity, which concentrates the drying heat in a small area making faster drying possible. Jones's dryer will reduce the moisture content of 360 bushels of corn from 18 per cent to 12 per cent in four hours. Conventional natural air dryers require three to five days for the same job.

The dryer is powered by a 7½-h.p. three-phase electric motor, but the real "workhorses" in the system are two 1½-h.p. single phase motors. These motors drive the elevators that move wet corn into the drying bin and dried corn to the storage bins. The amount of time and labor these elevators save is easily seen by comparing the loading requirements for a 650-bushel grain truck:

When done by hand, the loading job requires a full day's labor of four men. A single auger-type elevator does the job for Jones in 1½ hours.

Speed in handling and drying are two benefits a farmer gets by using a batch dryer. Efficiency is another. Batch dryers are easily sized to fit a particular farming operation. The 360-bushel unit Jones uses can keep a combine working steadily in the field all day. There is no waiting for (or racing to keep up with) the dryer. The operation is smooth.

North Carolina corn moves into two markets—the "wet millers" (or food products) and the livestock feed markets. Buyers for the wet millers require corn that has been dried at temperatures not exceeding 140 to 150 degrees. Buyers for livestock feed have no requirements and corn for this market can be dried at 180 to 190 degrees.

The batch dryer, by concentrating the heat in a small area, makes close temperature control possible. The dryer is easily adjusted according to the temperature the owner desires.

Jones has been drying his corn for three years. His average cost is 1¢ to 1½¢ per bushel and "it's worth much more than that" according to him. The original system costs were approximately $20,000 but Jones figures the ability to hit the market at the right time has already paid handsome returns for the investment. "And," he adds, "we do it all with one man!"

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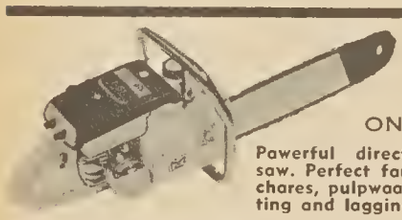

ONE/51
Powerful direct-drive saw. Perfect far farm chares, pulpwaad cutting and lagging.

MODEL 99
Mast pawerful McCullach. Use either as ane or twa-man saw. Gear-drive and full-swivel bar.

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Direct-drive saw designed for felling and bucking. Easy ta handle.

MAC 35A
Economical gear-drive saw ideal far farm use. Cuts flush with ground. Powerful engine.

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BRIEF

A summary of news of significance to electric consumers

Power Company Advertising Is Not Expense, FPC Rules

The Federal Power Commission last month ordered 76 commercial power companies to list certain of their political advertisements as miscellaneous income deductions rather than as legitimate operating costs.

The ruling applied to national magazine ads appearing in 1957, which FPC held were political in character. Although the FPC did not list the firms involved, it identified the ads as part of the Electric Companies Advertising Program (ECAP), sponsored by an outfit which bills itself as "America's Independent Electric Light and Power Companies."

The Internal Revenue Service has ruled that such propaganda advertising must be paid for out of profits, and cannot be considered as operating expenses. As legitimate expenses, these advertisements would actually be paid for by customers of the power companies, since their rates are set on a "cost-plus-profit" basis.

Cost of the advertising with which the ruling was concerned was estimated at $836,130, the FPC said. This represents part of an extensive propaganda campaign which has been underway for several years, and is aimed at trying to discredit federal and other non-profit electric power programs.

Apparently, however, the millions of dollars spent on this campaign have not been effective. Harry T. Pritchard, chairman of the Board of Indianapolis Power and Light Co., said in a recently published magazine article that such programs have "failed, in whole or in part, to accomplish their objective."

This failure has been "frustrating," Pritchard said, especially after "years of consistent . . . advertising in national and

(*Continued next page*)

local media, and the utilization of numerous other methods of direct communication . . ."

He added that the average customer "wants good service at low rates," and is not interested in whether power companies gain control of the entire electric industry.

Professor Calls Inflation A Phony Excuse for Utility Rate Increases

Private power companies—along with other utilities—have been campaigning for higher rates of return, with "inflation" as the excuse, for some time now. If the utilities sell this line to state and federal regulatory commissions, consumers—as always—will have to pay the bill.

An article in a recent issue of the *Iowa Business Digest,* published by the State University of Iowa, examines the claims of the utilities for a higher rate of return and concludes that present rates are adequate. To boost the rate of return as an offset to "inflation" would be "inconsistent with the interests of consumers and unwarranted for equity to investors," says Prof. Lionel W. Thatcher, a public utility economics expert now teaching at the University of Wisconsin.

Thatcher notes that a "reasonable rate of return" includes an allowance for common stock dividends plus accumulation of surplus. "For the electric industry," he writes, "approximately 72% of common earnings are paid in dividends, leaving 28% to be plowed back into the business."

He adds: "Rates of return of this magnitude, which are generally allowed by regulatory commissions, certainly provide sufficient earnings for common equity capital to constitute a powerful hedge against the effects of inflation."

CF Editor Named President of National Organization

At a meeting in Milwaukee last month, J. C. Brown, Jr., editor of *the Carolina Farmer,* was elected president of the Rural Electric Consumer Publications, Inc.

RECP is a cooperative of 29 statewide rural electric publications, incorporated to provide national advertising and other services to member-magazines.

Republican Platform on REA, Resources, Money

(Last month we printed portions of the Democratic Party platform of interest to electric consumers. Here is the Republican platform on these issues, reprinted from the Rural Electric Minuteman.)

Rural Electrification: "To assure steady balanced growth and agricultural progress we pledge . . . Encouragement of farmer owned and operated cooperatives, including rural electric and telephone facilities."

Natural Resources: "A strong and growing economy requires vigorous and persistent attention to wise conservation and sound development of all our resources. Teamwork between Federal, State and private entities is essential and should be continued. It has resulted in sustained conservation and resource development programs on a scale unmatched in our history.

"The past seven years of Republican leadership have seen the development of more power capacity, flood control, irrigation, fish and wildlife projects, recreational facilities, and associated multipurpose benefits than during any previous administration in history.

"Our objective is for further growth, greater strength, and increased utilization in each great area of resource use and development.

"We pledge: Use of the community watershed as the basic natural unit through which water resource, soil, and forest management programs may best be developed, with interstate compacts encouraged to handle regional aspects without Federal domination.

"Development of new water resource projects throughout the Nation.

"Support of the historic policy of Congress in preserving the integrity of the several States to govern water rights.

"Observe the 'preference clause' in marketing Federal power.

"Support of the basic principles of reclamation."

Government Finance: "To build a better America with broad national purposes such as high employment, vigorous and steady economic growth, and a dependable currency, responsible management of our Federal finances is essential. Even more important, a sound economy is vital to national security. While leading Democrats charge us with a 'budget-balancing' mentality, their taunts really reflect their frustration over the people's recognition that as a nation we must live within our means. Government that is careless with the money of its citizens is careless with their future.

"We must resist assaults upon the independence of the Federal Reserve System. We must strengthen, not weaken, the ability of the Federal Reserve System and the Treasury Department to exercise effective control over money and credit in order better to combat both deflation and inflation that retard economic growth and shrink people's savings and earnings."

The hunting lodge built by George Moore, mysterious British financier, who imported the wild Russian boar to Graham County.

WILD 'ROOSHIAN'

Here's a game animal with the spirit and the weapons to fight back

Wild boar skull from which upper tusks have been lost.

By JOHN COREY

THE wild Russian Boar!

This 225-400 pound beast, a roamer of the mountain wilds of western North Carolina, will walk up with the utmost nonchalance to a "monstrous diamond-back rattlesnake and literally eat him alive. The dread serpent, the terror of nearly every wild creature, is just another morsel for the roaming swine."

The wild "Rooshian" can slit open a dog from head to tail with one thrust of his razor-sharp tusks, tangle with a Malay tiger without flinching an eye and accommodate man quicker with a fight than any other animal.

The boar's two-inch shield of skin over its neck and shoulders stops a knife or any small-caliber rifle bullet. His power is such that he can root up slabs of concrete with his tusks.

How did such a toughie find a home in North Carolina?

That question stirred the curiosity of Perry Jones, a High Point native, while he was stationed in Turkey with the U. S Marines.

Jones hunted wild boar with the Turks and marveled at the animal's savage love for fight. As a boy Jones had learned hunting near High Point when he'd slip from home at night to go "cooning" with bigger boys. They allowed him along be

cause he could skin trees to shake out the coons.

On discharge from the Marines, Jones attended the Graduate School of Appalachian State Teachers College at Boone. A requirement for the Master's degree was the writing of a thesis.

The Tar Heel, who now teaches history at the American School in London, England, decided to do his research on the "Rooshian" boar which habits Nantahala Forest near Robbinsville and find out how the vicious animal got to the state.

The research, which has been published by the North Carolina Resources Commission Game Division, resulted in Jones's probably being America's foremost expert on the ferocious swine.

Jones spent a year tracing the boar's history—from its entry in America to the present. He found that a rich English financier, George G. Moore, imported, in 1912, 14 boars from Russia's Ural Mountains and placed them in a 500-acre split-rail fence enclosure in remote Graham County.

Moore entertained rich business pals at the preserve where he offered the big thrill of boar hunting. The preserve also included buffalo, elk, bear, deer and turkey.

Visitors were housed in two log lodges. A specially-strung telephone line kept the hunters in touch with their outside businesses.

Bathrooms in the lodges were the first in Graham County, it was reported.

Jones visited the county seat of Robbinsville, where he interviewed some 25 oldtimers originally hired by Moore to transport the vicious boars up Snowbird Mountain Range and build the preserve.

The caretaker of the preserve, Garland McGuire, died before Jones's visit to Robbinsville. The young researcher did locate retired Captain Frank W. Swan, who supervised moving the boars in an oxen wagon train from the railhead at Murphy to the preserve, a three-day, 25-mile trip.

This is the same Capt. Swan who has ed the big Wagon Train celebration at Murphy for the past three summers.

Jones was surprised to find that boar-nporter Moore himself actually hunted nly several times on the preserve, and decade after founding it gave the entire servation plus $1,000 to Caretaker Mcuire as payment on obligations Moore d gotten behind on.

(*Continued on page 18*)

Boar hunting dogs are as brave as they come, and they wear scars to prove it.

Hunters and hunted at Blue Boar Lodge, Robbinsville.

Folk Festival, perennial favorite at Fair.

State Fair *Oct. 11-15*

☐ Summer is speeding by . . . already we see the back-to-school ads . . . tobacco markets are getting into full swing . . . and most any day now you'll see a story about the "first bale of cotton being ginned."

It will not be long before Fall will be here, and with it will come County Fair time. . . . and then North Carolina's biggest annual show . . . State Fair, October 11-15.

So, to let you in on a few of the things you can expect at State Fair this fall, we've been reading the new premium book now being sent out to all county home and farm agents and to the newspapers and radio stations.

The news media, newspapers, television and radio stations, will present the "theme" displays in the Arena this year.

The Fifth Annual International Tobacco Queen Competition will be held at State Fair this year, with several contestants expected from England, France, Turkey and two each from the nine principal tobacco-producing states.

The dairy cattle show will incorporate a special show for Brown Swiss breeders this fall, for the first time. Brown Swiss are growing in popularity with the commercial dairies in the Southland and a number of fine show herds are expected to be enterd. A junior show for 4-Hers and members of FFA was held last year and will be repeated again this year.

A new event this year will be the High School Band Day. Some 40 bands have been invited to participate. There will be a parade on Wednesday morning and individual bands will be heard at various events throughout the day. Wednesday evening they will appear in a massed band concert in the Arena.

The annual Gospel Singing Convention will be held Sunday afternoon, October 9, with L. W. Hagwood of Nashville in charge.

Throughout fair week the Folk Festival contestants will present three shows each day under the direction of Bascom Lamar Lunsford, "the Turkey Creek minstrel."

Of particular interest to farm folk and those with farming interests will be the greatly enlarged Farm Machinery Show. Allen A. Chappell, secretary of the Carolinas Farm Equipment Dealers Association, now heads this department, and Chappell states that every major manufacturer of farm equipment will have a display here this year.

The machinery dealers are sponsoring the 4-H Tractor Driving contest and the 4-H Tractor Plowing contest. Three district contest winners from each of the six 4-H districts of the state will compete in the driving contest on Friday morning. The top driver from each district will then compete in the plowing contest Friday afternoon.

Livestock shows and judging start Tuesday, with all breeds being judged by Thursday afternoon. The Parade of Champions of the livestock shows will be held that evening at 6 o'clock in the Arena.

Those who attended the fair last year, after Tuesday's opening events, will long remember the rains and the mud. They will be glad to learn that over a mile of drainage tiles and 95 new catch basins are now being installed, and that all walkways are being paved. Roadways and entrances into the parking lots are being graded and topped with crushed rock. This should eliminate the muddy quagmire which plagued fair-goers last year, and keep down the great clouds of dust which covered the grounds in 1958.

The James E. Strates shows will again play the State Fair Midway. Horseracing, auto races, and the Manhattan Rockets will feature the grandstand entertainment, throughout the week. Jack Koehman's Thrill show will be the big Wednesday afternoon feature on the racetrack, and the big car auto sprint races are again scheduled for Saturday.

Returning this year will be the famous water and music show, Dancing Waters.

— FRONT PORCH —

(*Continued from page 4*)

us sometimes to violate the rules of political democracy. I think we can face the world with our imperfections; nowhere else does individual political freedom exist to the extent that it does in this country.

Through cooperative institutions, we are just beginning to discover how to apply the precepts of our political freedom to our economic life. If we can teach ourselves, and then teach the world, that economic self-determination can flourish in an atmosphere of political democracy, then we'll have routed the despots who promise economic comfort in exchange for political slavery.

The ideas and practical examples of political and economic democracy are more acceptable for export than our agricultural surpluses.

Modernizing Your Home *BEGINS* with Your Water System...

...and a well-planned water system *begins with a* FAIRBANKS-MORSE PUMP!

With Fairbanks-Morse You Get the Right Pump for Your Place!

Here's why!

SERVICE—Your F-M Dealer is Factory Trained; he'll help you select the right pump, install it for you—and service the unit whenever needed.

WIDE VARIETY—There's an F-M Pump built exactly for your needs—in the size you want; in the right design to fit your well.

LESS COST—The performance and quality of an F-M Pump means that you'll have lower cost per gallon!

ENGINEERED BETTER—Fairbanks-Morse is the most experienced name in quality water systems. This means you'll have years of trouble-free pumping with your F-M water system.

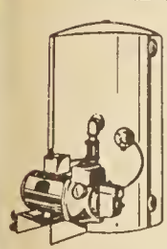
for Deep-Well

F-M Silent Submersible

America's most modern, fastest-selling water system, the Fairbanks-Morse submersible. You'll know why once you've selected this quiet, self-priming pump that can be installed entirely in your present well.

for Shallow Well

Deluxe Ejector



The complete water system! No need to worry if your water table falls! This reliable Fairbanks-Morse Ejector pump connects easily for deeper settings. Available from ⅓ to 1 horsepower.

Start your planning by sending for your free booklet, "How to Plan an Ideal Water System." This 24 page book solves all the problems confronting you whether you are planning your water needs for immediate changes or for the future.

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A LOOK at the PRESIDENCY

By RICHARD DELL

☐ Mark down November 8 on your calendar as the date on which you will help make a historic decision.

That's the day you and some 100 million other eligible American voters will have the opportunity to pick the next President of the United States.

But the odds are only 3 to 5 that you will actually take the trouble to vote. That is the sad record of past elections.

In the 1956 Presidential election, 102 million Americans could have voted. Only 60 million actually did.

Choosing a President is highly important for every citizen. Whoever occupies the post as chief executive has tremendous influence over the course of events that affect our lives. This includes rural electrification along with many other things, great and small.

Rural electrification has always had close ties with the federal government. It was initially set up by a President—Franklin D. Roosevelt—and it was subsequently made a permanent program by bi-partisan congressional action.

Policies of the President and his executive branch have a significant bearing on the program's welfare in many ways.

The Rural Electrification Administration, for example, is an agency of the executive branch of government that operates under the President's direction. He appoints the administrator. He has final say about the REA budget request, the amount of its loan funds, the policies for making loans and so on.

This relationship with REA is pretty direct. But the President also can influence the course of rural electrification in other ways.

Take the federal wholesale power program. About half of the rural electrics in the U. S. depend upon projects such as TVA, Bonneville, those on the Missouri River and elsewhere for their wholesale power supplies.

The President has the federal power program under his wing. He can determine whether it should be expanded or restricted. Thus, rural electrics have a vital stake in his decisions in this field.

In other areas, policies of the President may deal with interest rates, farmer cooperatives, taxes, utility regulation, to name a few subjects. Each in its own way affects rural electrification.

What all this adds up to is that the man who occupies the White House will have a lot to say about the electric service you are able to enjoy through the rural electrification program, and also on what you will be paying for the electricity your use.

For all these reasons, you have a special interest in November 8 and the decision to be made on that day.

In the meantime, you will have several weeks to learn about the candidates and how they stand on the many crucial issues of the day, including rural electrification.

Both major parties have now selected their nominees, adopted their platforms and begun their campaigns.

In mid-July the Democrats nominated Senator John F. Kennedy, and two weeks later the Republicans selected Vice President Richard M. Nixon to head their party tickets.

These are the men who aspire to the greatest elective office in the world. On January 20 one of them will walk in the front door of the White House and

take over the powerful role as the new President of the United States.

The office of President as it is now defined in the Constitution goes clear back to 1787 when the infant United States decided it had to do something to bolster its shaky central government. The Constitutional Convention was called to do the job.

In view of the age of both of the men running for President in this 1960 election (Nixon is 47 and Kennedy is 43), it is interesting to note that the average age of the 55 delegates to the 1787 Constitutional Convention was just barely over 40.

Deciding what the office of President should be like wasn't easy for that Constitutional Convention. Many delegates feared the possibility of an executive who might become too powerful to permit the kind of democracy they had in mind. For this reason, some delegates wanted a three-man tribunal. Others sought an executive controlled by a council. In the end the Convention decided on a single person.

THE QUESTION of how the President was to be elected was equally troublesome to the founding fathers.

At first, the delegates to the Constitutional Convention seemed to favor having Congress pick the President. But in the debate that followed, the Convention gradually swung around to a more direct choice by the people, paving the way for the procedure we have today.

Today the President and Vice President are elected by members of the Electoral College, an institution that has survived more than 100 attempts in Congress to change it or wipe it out.

Thus, when you go to the polls on November 8 you will be casting your vote, not directly for Kennedy or Nixon, but for a group of electors equal to the total number of seats your State has in both Houses of Congress.

The scope of the President's job and his power have perhaps been more widely debated in recent years than they were in the Constitutional Convention.

Today the President is in top command of our country's vast military forces. He is our country's chief diplomat. He can be a powerful leader in determining legislative policies. He is the man in charge of the vast governmental establishment that is concerned with everything from administering the farm program to collecting taxes to enforcing the laws.

And finally he acts as our country's ceremonial head, a function most countries reserve for a king or some other officer who does not have to run the government.

Former Secretary of State Cordell Hull once said, "The history of any country is very largely the history of the men who have led it, and the United States is no exception."

Both of the Presidential candidates this year, as well as their running mates for Vice President, have had long careers in public office. Their records will help you decide how to mark your ballot.

Both parties have adopted platforms stating in their own words what they hope to accomplish if elected.

The more you use the various sources of information about the candidates and what they stand for, the more you sort out fact from campaign oratory, the better equipped you will be in November.

The candidates and their supporters can be expected to have much to say during the campaign as they detail their positions on various issues. This was not so when Washington, Jefferson and other early-day candidates ran for office. They felt it would not be dignified for them to work for their own election.

All this changed in 1836 when William Harrison became the first Presidential candidate to undertake a speaking campaign. Today there is no trouble hearing candidates speak.

The only problem is determining what they really mean, and that leaves the judgment where it has always been—with you, the voter.

You will, of course, make your decision on the basis of all the issues you consider most important to you, but space here permits a review of only the rural electrification issues, and then only briefly.

KENNEDY and JOHNSON

Kennedy

The Democratic Nominee, Senator Kennedy, comes from Massachusetts, a state that has no REA-financed rural electrification. He has been in the Congress 14 years. During that time he has participated in 47 roll call votes on rural electrification and related issues. Of these, 35 votes are considered favorable and 12 unfavorable by the terms of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association Voting Record, based on resolutions passed by NRECA members. Examples of favorable votes: REA loan funds in 1948, Humphrey-Price Bill, TVA Self-financing Bill. Examples of unfavorable votes: REA loan funds in 1954, REA telephone amendment.

Johnson

The Democratic Vice Presidential nominee is Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas. He comes from a State where the extensive REA program serves a third of a million consumers. He has served in Congress since 1937. He is recorded on 56 roll call votes on rural electrification and related issues. Of these, 49 are considered favorable and seven unfavorable. Examples of favorable votes: REA loan funds, Humphrey-Price Bill, TVA Self-financing Bill. Examples of unfavorable votes: REA contingency fund in 1954, Niagara transmission amendment.

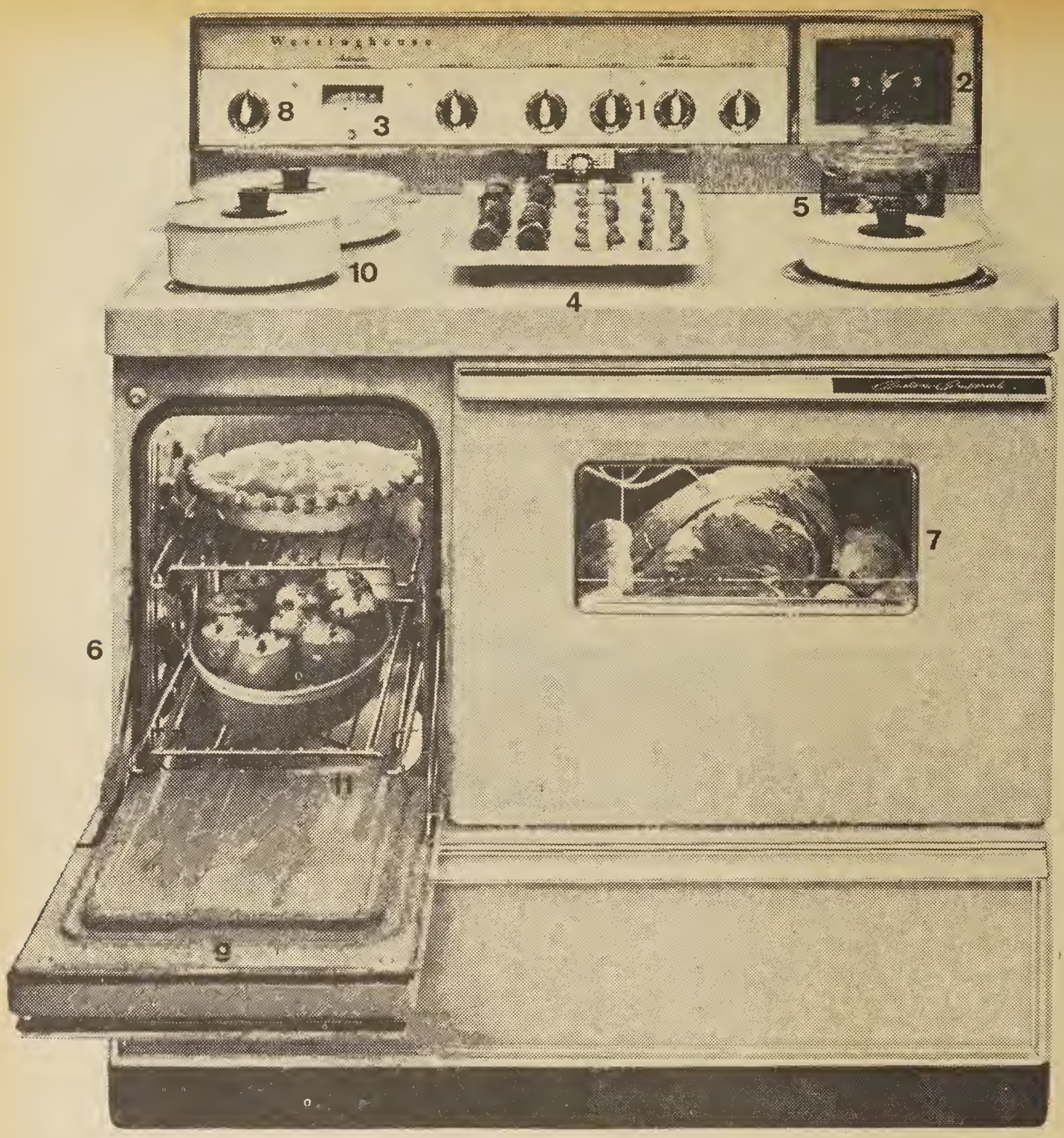
NIXON and LODGE

Nixon

The Republican Nominee, Vice President Nixon, comes from California where REA-financed rural electrification is relatively minor, 60,000 consumers being served by such systems. He has served in Congress 14 years, including the House, Senate, and Vice President. He has participated in 16 roll call votes on rural electrification and related issues. Of these, three were considered favorable and 13 unfavorable. Mr. Nixon's three favorable votes: Bonneville funds, rural telephone amendment, St. Lawrence Seaway. Examples of unfavorable votes: REA loan funds in 1948, TVA funds, Southwestern Power Administration restriction.

Lodge

The Republican Vice Presidential nominee is Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts. As already mentioned, this is a state with no rural electrics. Mr. Lodge was a senator from 1936 to 1953 (except for two years in the army). Since 1953 he has been Ambassador to the United Nations. He is recorded on 11 Senate roll call votes on issues related to rural electrification. He voted unfavorably on all of them. Examples: St. Lawrence Seaway, TVA steam plant funds, Interior funds which included money for the Western Minnesota transmission line.

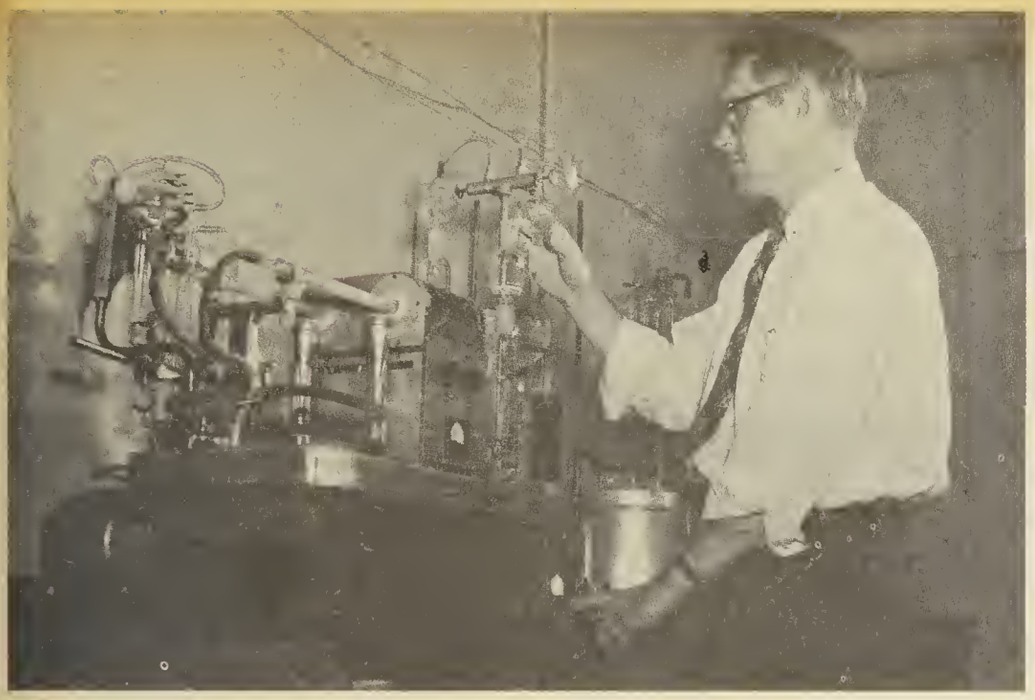


THE 1960 WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC RANGE...SIMPLEST TO COOK ON, EASIEST TO CLEAN

1. Surface Controls "fine tune" any desired degree of heat. **2.** Timing Center makes oven, outlets automatic. **3.** Exclusive Westinghouse Roast Guard keeps roasts from drying out, overcooking. **4.** Automatic Grill has own control, cooking guide. **5.** Safety-Matic Unit makes every utensil (even glass) automatic. **6.** Thrift Oven for simple meals. **7.** Master Oven holds largest roasts, poultry. Both ovens are Miracle Sealed—roast, bake or broil evenly, perfectly. **8.** Single Dial controls make ovens simple to use. **9.** Lift-Off Oven Doors make ovens easier to clean. **10.** Surface Units and **11.** Oven-Heaters plug out for easy cleaning. Confection Colors: mint aqua, lemon yellow, frosting pink, sugar white. See it at your Westinghouse dealer.

YOU CAN BE SURE...IF IT'S **Westinghouse**

Westinghouse congratulates the membership of Rural Electric Co-ops everywhere on your Silver Jubilee Year



Residues on food and animal feeds have been much in the news lately. Nickels for Know-How money has made possible an expanded program in research on this problem at N. C. State College. Chemist T. G. Bowery conducts a residue test.

Nickels for Know-How

the farmer's do-it-yourself plan for financing agricultural research

☐ Nickels—nickels by the ton! Your nickels. They've made farming more pleasant for thousands of North Carolina families over the past eight years. And they've insured a brighter farming future for the state.

Because of the Nickels for Know-How program:

Tobacco disease losses have been cut $20 million annually.

Barley can again be profitably grown in the state.

Peanut yields have gone up from 1100 to 1900 pounds per acre, meaning an extra $12 million each year to Tar Heel growers.

A new alfalfa weevil control approach that may save the crop has been developed.

A new system of curing tobacco has been developed that may revolutionize tobacco curing and harvesting.

Money you have contributed through the Nickels for Know-How program has made it possible for State College to do work on the crops above that have given these startling results.

Consider also: Your Nickels money is supporting important research projects in use of commercial enzymes in silage, mastitis control, animal nutrition and artificial breeding, poultry nutrition, breeding and disease control, plant fertilization, forestry diseases and breeding, cotton stands and quality, blueberry diseases, witchweed control, tobacco black shank and wireworm control, and sweet potato disease control.

These are in the fields of production and pest control. In the broad and complex area of marketing, research and education activities are being carried on in market reorganization, bulk handling milk, poultry processing, plant efficiency, and marketing eggs, lettuce, cucumbers, Irish potatoes and corn.

This research is practical, designed to help with immediate problems. Other research supported with Nickels funds is basic, designed to provide helpful information in years to come.

Of special interest to women are surveys of dietary habits made possible by Nickels funds. The surveys uncovered information that is proving valuable in nutrition programs. The 4-H foods and nutrition program has been expanded and research is underway testing various textile fabrics.

North Carolina has long been noted as a state which has given good support to its agricultural programs. But the state has never been quite able to provide all the funds needed.

That's why agricultural leaders in the early 1950's came up with the Nickels for Know-How program.

In 1951 the program was put to a vote. In that year and in 1954 and 1957 the people have given their support by voting in favor of this unique method of financing.

The result has been more than $1 million collected by feed and seed manufacturers, and passed on to the Agricultural Foundation at State College.

Sept. 30—Vote

North Carolinians will have an opportunity on September 30 to decide if they want to continue assessing themselves for their program of agricultural research and education.

Polling places will be announced in each county. The assessment will continue to be one nickel for each ton of feed and fertilizer purchased. The vote will be effective for a three-year period.

All persons who use feed and fertilizer, and their wives or husbands, are eligible to vote. Members of FFA, FHA, NFA, and 4-H Clubs with crop or livestock projects of their own and who use feed or fertilizer are eligible.

Famous For Quality

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ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

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- WATER HEATERS
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FCX SERVICE STORES DEALER AGENTS

Cutting and gathering turf for the winter is a family chore.

A Letter from Home

Turf is the National Fuel

By ITA HARNETT (*an Irish girl*)

Glenquin, Strand
Limerick, Eire

☐ The vistor's first impression of rural homes of Ireland is the peculiar and distinctive smell of the turf fire the moment he enters a dwelling. For turf, or peat, is the principal fuel burned in rural homes. Even now when the great national network of electrification has spread to almost every hillside, the cheerful glow of the turf fire is a warming characteristic of the Irish home.

For hundreds of years turf was the only fuel available. Bogs, the source from which it is derived, are a characteristic feature of the Irish landscape. The peat—or turf as it is called—is the combustible material formed by the humification of such plants as mosses, rushes, grasses, algae, tree debris or other vegetation in waterlogged soil. The overlying water cuts off oxygen, and a slow carbonization of the constituents of the plants occurs, resulting in the formation of peat, layer on top of layer.

But the swamps, which were so long dreary and waste moorlands, have under government management become highly developed areas. The larger tracts of bogland have been taken over, roads made through the swampy wastes, and high-powered machinery set up to do the work of drying and cutting the peat for industrial purposes.

For domestic consumption each household cuts and saves its own supply. All the work is done in this way by hand. The only implements used are the slane, barrow and forks.

Even with widespread electrification, turf is the principal fuel of rural Ireland, and the donkey cart loaded with dried peat is a familiar sight. (Photos by Bord Failte)

Turf-cutting is pleasant, but hard work. The wide open spaces and mountain air sharpen the appetite. The workers make an open fire of dried peat on which to boil the kettle to make tea, and take their meal sitting on the heather. Often unpredictable summer showers send them running for shelter. But the bogs are without bush or tree, and the only shelter is the up-turned cart.

The first procedure of turf-cutting is the stripping of the top heathery layer. This is thrown aside. The peat is underneath. It is cut out with the slane—a spade-like tool with a sharp point on one side that cuts and shapes the sods. The peat at this stage is a wet spongy mass and the sods are spread out on the bank to dry.

The next step is "footing" the turf. When the sods are firm enough to handle, they are put standing on end, every five or six sods leaning against each other. This allows air to circulate in around the sods, and to dry them out well.

When well dried and baked through and through by the sun, it is carted from the bog to a big pile on the roadway, where it is filled into lorries (carts) to be taken home.

We have a "big day" at the bringing home of the turf. The neighbors gather to help at the filling into the lorry, and making the rick.

They work late to get the last load home, and all sit down to supper in the farmhouse kitchen. There is a grand feeling of contentment as the last sods are neatly clamped in the long ridge-like stack, and our fires are secured for the winter.

— WILD 'ROOSHIANS' —

(*Continued from page 11*)

The "wild Rooshians" stayed, however, and the Government estimates that 500 now roam remote areas of Graham, Cherokee and Clay Counties.

Over 800 boar migrated across the state line into Tennessee forests, it is estimated.

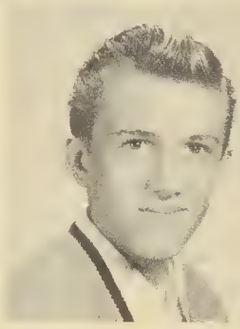
Elsewhere in America, wild boar are found in California and New Hampshire. Moore placed the animals in the West when he hired McGuire to capture and send a dozen boar to Carmel, Calif. The animals, now numbering about 600, roam wild in Los Padres National Forest.

Rural Roundtable

Introducing -- Our New Teen Panel

EDWARD WATERS, JR., Hertford, Route 1, is 17 years old (as of the 21st of this month), and a senior at the Perquimans County High School. He's a member of the school student council (serves the group as sergeant at arms), and is a member of the Northeastern North Carolina Amateur Radio Association. As a special talent, Edward lists drawing. His hobbies are varied, and include water skiing, boating, swimming, radio and tv repair, woodworking. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and is active in the Methodist Youth Fellowship. Edward is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Waters, Sr., who are members of the Albemarle Electric Membership Corporation.

THERESA ANN FOSTER, Mocksville, Route 3, enters her last year of high school this month at the Davie County Consolidated High. During the past three years, Theresa has racked up a score of social and scholastic honors. She is treasurer of the school's National Honor Society, is recording secretary of the student council, vice-president of the F.H.A. Club, a member of the French Club (which she served as treasurer last year), a 1960 delegate to Tar Heel Girls' State in Greensboro. She is a member of the Bethel Church, where she is president of the Methodist Youth Fellowship and secretary of her Sunday School class. Theresa says that she has no special talents, but she did enjoy being in the cast of the Junior Class play last year. Reading is her favorite hobby and she also enjoys sewing and clerking in her father's store. Theresa is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmo Foster, who are members of Davie Electric Membership.



BILLY KISER, 15, Bessemer City, Route 1, is a 10th grader at the Dallas High School. He, too, is an enthusiastic and outstanding 4-H'er, and has served his club in the capacities of vice-president and president. He is also Secretary of the Gaston County Senior 4-H Club. Billy belongs to the Bethel Lutheran Church, where he is an active Luther Leaguer and the group's secretary. His hobbies are fishing, hunting, and making model cars. Billy is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Kiser, who are members of the Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation.

DOROTHY LOU WARREN, Dunn, Route 1, is another outstanding teenager who will grace the feminine side of our new panel. She is 18, a recent graduate of Midway High School, and will enter Woman's College of the University of North Carolina this month. Dorothy has studied piano for 10 years, and "loves to sing." Her hobbies are basketball, softball, and swimming. She is an exemplary 4-H'er, and has been since she was a third grader. In this organization, she has served as vice-president of the Southeastern District, held every office in her local club, county president. She is a member of the North Carolina Honor Club, and has won several county and district awards in 4-H competitions. She is a member of the Baptist Church, and she serves as secretary of the Young Woman's Auxiliary of the New South River Baptist Association. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Warren, are members of the South River Electric Membership Corporation.

The Electric Clothes Dryer...

Your Laundry Partner!

The Carolina Homemaker

Edited By Rebekah Rivers

Take a washing machine, add a wash basket full of wet clothes and a clothes line, and you still have drudgery.

But take a washing machine, add an electric clothes dryer, and a housewife comes as close to washing leisure as she can get when Blue Monday arrives.

Aside from the fact that an electric dryer saves wear and tear on her back, it also gives the housewife extra time to do those pesky little chores she'd otherwise put off.

There are many other advantages. And countless homemakers have learned through experience that an electric clothes dryer is much more than a luxury. Many will argue they're a downright necessity.

Actually, surveys show that most housewives who own both automatic washers and dryers would keep their dryers in preference to their washers, if they had to make a choice. Elimination of lifting heavy clothes—twice as heavy wet as dry—is just part of the story. They have other reasons.

The mother of a family knows that line drying is harder on washables because wind whipping shortens fabric life. And she knows that in her dryer, her clothes are safe from ugly sun fading.

The clear sun upon which she had to depend is unpredictable—even through the warm weather months—and she well remembers frozen fingers hanging freezing clothes in the winter!

She no longer waits out rainy weather. With her dryer, she has forgotten the mildew that occurred when she was forced to give up and try to dry things indoors.

Some housewives say they prefer air dried clothes for their sweet smell. But the same fresh air that supposedly smells sweet also carries dust, soot and grime and deposits it all on drying clothes.

And can one actually tell fresh air-dried clothes from dryer-dried loads? A series of tests conducted by the School of Home Economics at Ohio State University proved conclusively that the average person can't distinguish a line-dried garment from a dryer-dried one, by the color.

University experts laundered similar loads both ways. Loads were coded, and homemakers asked to identify the line-dried clothes. They were unable to tell one from the other, with any degree of consistency.

Aside from lengthening the life of her clothes, the housewife with a dryer saves money *because she buys less.*

One woman estimates her new dryer will pay for itself in less than four years since her clothing budget can now be trimmed. She will buy fewer clothes, and the clothes she buys will last longer.

Why? Because she can do her washing any hour of the day or night—and the whole washing-drying process will be finished in one or two hours. Clothes can be completely laundered and worn again in less time than it takes to line-dry them, alone.

One outfit takes the place of two—sheets go back on the beds—towels are replaced in the kitchen and bath on the same day. Waiting for the clothes to dry is a cry of the past.

This is even more true with the advent of wash and wear. The development of the dryer and new fabric processing have worked hand in hand to lighten the housewife's washing *and ironing* burden.

Complete wardrobes for children, dresses, and even men's suits and dress shirts no longer require ironing. The dryer fluffs them gently and, when removed still damp, they dry evenly to look fresh and crisp with little or no touch-up ironing.

Believe it or not, sun and the most favorable weather cannot duplicate the lightness of fluff drying!

The housewife knows her dryer is designed to understand synthetic fibers, and she helps it by learning fiber characteristics and rules of proper care to insure perfect results.

For instance, orlon, acrilan and dynel are similar to wool. They have a soft, wooly texture, and when knitted, should be treated like wool. Wool doesn't like too much heat, so our housewife uses a no-heat setting on her dryer for synthetics, too.

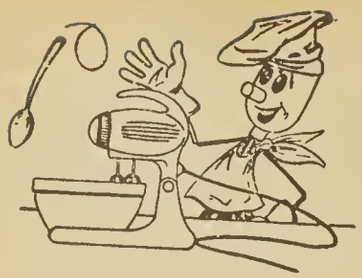
With this setting, clothes are tumbled gently while clean fresh air blows around through them. Because of their quick drying properties, garments of miracle fabrics are quickly finished to a beautiful, soft lightness.

Thus, the housewife knows and lives the reasons why the homemaker's greatest labor-saving device is the clothes dryer. And there are good reasons why a recent survey shows she votes three-to-one for an electric clothes dryer.

First of all, almost all electric dryers now operate on regular 115 volt household current and can be plugged into any ordinary household outlet. Although designed for maximum efficiency on three-wire 220 volt lines, dryers *can be used effectively on 115 volt current until conversion of wiring is convenient.* And the buyer can have automatic drying immediately with no initial installation expense.

Second, electric dryers are odor free, and there are no by-products of combustion to discolor dryer, clothes, or the room where the dryer is located. And the laundry room stays cooler with an electric dryer.

Finally, from a survey involving 10,000 households, the Market Planning Corporation of New York has determined that 50% of gas-dryer owners felt that such features as safety for clothes, freedom from odor, maintenance of even heat, personal safety and lower purchase price made electric dryers more attractive.



Carolina Kitchens

Recipes From Co-op Homemakers

MRS. LUCINDA CYRUS, Hollister, Route 1, sends us this month one of her family's favorite recipes (see below).

Of the recipe, Mrs. Cyrus says: "At the time when squash is plentiful, I find this pudding useful—and a very good dessert. It can be served warm or cold."

Mrs. Cyrus and her family belong to the Lee's Chapel Baptist Church, where she is a member of the Home Mission Circle. The Cyruses are members of Halifax Electric Membership Corporation.

To save the squash recipe, clip along the dotted lines, paste on stiff paste-board, and file in your permanent records.

If you'd like to share a special recipe through this column, send it to: Carolina Farmer, Homemaking Section, Box 1699, Raleigh. If you have a good snapshot of yourself, send it along. And include something about yourself and family: the size of your family, the name of your electric cooperative, the clubs you belong to, etc.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. Lucinda Cyrus
Route 1, Box 75
Hollister, N. C.

SQUASH PUDDING

1 dozen squash (small size)
1 cup sugar
½ cup milk
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon black pepper
3 tablespoons flour
2 eggs
½ cup (1 stick) butter

Boil squash (whole) until thoroughly done. Drain off water and mash well. Add sugar and milk. Combine salt, pepper, and flour, and add to mixture. Beat 2 eggs in a small bowl, melt butter, and combine with eggs. Add to mixture. Mix well. Pour into any shape pan (1½" deep). Cook in oven about 30 minutes or until browned at 350 degrees F. Remove and cool.

The lollypop-and-balloon set entertains . . .

Every afternoon in some home in these United States, a most important social event is taking place—a birthday party for the home's reigning prince or princess, who has just turned, let's say, 6 lively-years-old. The occasion is a harrowing one for the ruling monarchs, mom and pop, who are grateful (at least) for the tradition of observing annual, rather than monthly, anniversaries.

If you could peek in today at many of these birthday parties, you might find the situation a bit out of hand. There's Jimmie Jones a-top the sofa, which, in his wonderful world of make-believe, has been transformed magically into a camel, loping cautiously to a magic oasis. And there's Bill Brown down on the hooked rug, which has just become a space ship on its way to the moon. (The extra color was not intended by the original weaver. Bill's cherry lollipop and chocolate ice cream are the additional blurbs.) Mary Smith has just appropriated great-aunt Sarah's antique lampshade for a stylish bonnet, and the lamp itself looks like it might soon join Bill's splotches of ice cream and lollypop on the space ship.

A little bit of planning could have prevented those newest wrinkles in Mom's forehead, so to keep you sane and wrinkleless when it next comes your *turn to entertain the small fry, keep these rules in mind:*

Don't let the party last too long. Two hours is plenty for a six to ten age group . . . three hours for ten to twelve years old.

Familiar food in fancy containers always sets the stage for fun. Make sure the table is gay with crepe-paper decorations, funny favors, balloons. Another adult on the scene helps control matters, and Dad or a friend can lend a hand with the spilled lemonade.

Kids sense the mood of grownups. Even if the noise is deafening and you're ready to shriek yourself, try to relax and enjoy the fun.

Plan projects and games in advance . . . so you won't be wondering how to amuse the youngsters when the party's in progress. Have plenty of inexpensive prizes.

It's a good idea to alternate active games with quiet ones. And keep explanations of game rules brief and simple. Children understand best by doing, so run through a game once before you play "for keeps." Remember to speak so you can be heard . . . but don't shout.

Just before refreshment time, play an especially exciting game . . . youngsters will then be ready to sit down and quietly nibble birthday cake. (Theoretically, at least!)

As party time draws to a close, announce, "We have time for just one more game." Make it a favorite, so that the party ends on a high note. Be firm about stopping the party at the announced hour.

If you plan well, everybody will have a good time—even you.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (no stamps, please) for EACH pattern to:
CAROLINA FARMER
Post Office Box 42
Old Chelsea Station
New York 11, N. Y.
Add 10¢ each for 1st-class mailing.

Send 35¢ for our full-color Catalogue of fall and winter Printed Dress Patterns. More than 100 smart styles.

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9066—Step into the easy freedom of a comfortable duster. Quick to sew with our Printed Pattern. Half Sizes 14½ - 24½. Size 16½ takes 4⅛ yards 39-inch fabric.

4579—Pretty princess dress with yoke and criss-cross tabs; step-in buttoning. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20. Size 16 takes 4⅞ yards 39-inch fabric.

9318—Neat and nifty style to slim the half-size figure. Notched detail on collar, pockets. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½ - 24½. Size 16½ takes 3⅞ yards 35-inch fabric.

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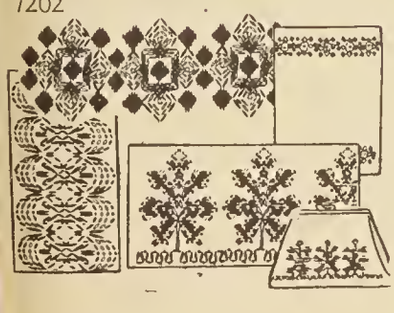
9290—Something new—a split-level neckline; gores give easy grace to skirt. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½ - 24½. Size 16½ takes 4⅛ yards 35-inch fabric.

NEEDLE NOVELTIES

7202



7302

7202. Add gay color to clothing, household accessories, with these stunning huck-weaving designs. Pattern contains charts, directions for four different designs. **7302.** Embroider 12-months of lovely blossoms—a different bouquet for each month of the year—onto separate blocks for a cozy quilt. Diagrams, transfers of 12 bouquets. Quilt 72 x 102 inches. Send 25¢ (in coins) for EACH pattern to: THE CAROLINA FARMER, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add 5¢ for 1st-class mailing. Send 25¢ for our new Fall Needlecraft Catalog showing more than 100 lovely designs to order.

Rural Exchange

RATES: 15c PER WORD CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—$3.00

● ANNUAL MEETINGS

RICH SQUARE. Roanoke Electric Membership Corporation. Saturday, September 24 at 1 p.m., Roanoke EMC office. $800 in FREE PRIZES.

SANFORD. Central Electric Membership Corporation. Friday, October 7 at 7:30 p.m. Central High School. 100 FREE PRIZES.

● AGENTS WANTED

WILL YOU test new items in your home? Surprisingly big pay. Latest conveniences for home, car. Send no money. Just your name. KRISTEE 101, Akron, Ohio.

● EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

HIGH SCHOOL AT HOME in spare time with 63-year-old school. No classes. Standard high school texts supplied. Single subjects if desired. Credit for subjects already completed. Progress at own speed. Diploma awarded. Information booklet free . . . write today! American School, Dept. X658, Drexel at 58th, Chicago 37, Ill.

● FARM CHEMICALS

KILL BITTERWEEDS, wild onions and dog fennel with R-H WEED RHAP. Low cost. Will not injure grasses, grains; not poisonous. For free information write REASOR-HILL CORP., Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

KILL BRUSH at low cost with amazing R-H BRUSH RHAP. Will not injure grasses, grains; not poisonous. For free information write Reasor-Hill Corp., Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

KILL SUBMERSED WATER WEEDS which foul up motor propellers, tangle fishing gear, with R-H WEED RHAP-20, Granular 2, 4-D. Inexpensive, easy to use, sure results. For free information write Reasor-Hill Corp., Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

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SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY

ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

— INDIAN TRAIL —

(*Continued from page 5*)

and lay it down and ask the children, wife, or husband to be sure and not touch that; and if you will go out for 10 minutes I would bet a dollar to a doughnut the package will be touched.

If you will show them what is in the package, then they will not touch it. If the danger of wrong doings are taught and explained, they will be better equipped to cope with the problems in life.

Our next most troublesome characters were men and women past 40 years old.

If you are not afraid to go to a place of recreation, and will go and notice the behavior, you will find that a greater percentage of teen-agers behave better than do people past 40 years of age.

When I was a boy it was not satisfactory to hold meetings at night, for there would always be some young boys there who would get drunk and have fights. Now no boy having self-respect will go to a public gathering drunk.

People can be taught, but not driven. To tell a child not to do a certain thing and not give him a sensible reason is just time and vocal cords wasted. As soon as he is out of your control he will try it.

The schools are doing a wonderful job training children. We all should be thankful for our schools and good teachers.

There are now two most important subjects that should be taught by someone somewhere. One is diplomacy. Our country seems to be very short on good diplomats. The second, duties of parents. I consider these two subjects the foundation of good citizenship.

AROUND THE HOUSE

Electrical tips to help the home handyman—and woman, too

By C. L. Overman
Agricultural Engineer

Portable Drills

☐ Overload and heat are mortal enemies of electric motors on portable drills. Either will reduce the life of these motors and both generally are caused by the user.

Forcing the drill by applying too much pressure is one cause of trouble. It generally results from trying to rush the job, and causes the bit to bite deeper than it should, thus overloading the motor.

Pressure should be applied slowly and evenly. When the motor begins to strain, slack off a little. Do not stop or start the drill while the bit is in the work. And be sure to use the proper size bit for the drill and keep it as sharp as possible.

Another factor which shortens the life of a drill is failure on the part of the owner to clean and lubricate it periodically. Ventilation holes become clogged with sawdust and grease and the motor simply cannot cool.

When cleaning an electric motor, use a small paint brush, soft cloth, and carbon tetrachloride. Do not use gasoline or kerosene because these fluids attack insulation on wiring and sometimes cause trouble whether the motor is clean or not.

Wire Splices

When splicing or repairing an electric cord or wire, care should be taken to prevent the wires from touching later while in use. This can best be prevented by wrapping the two wires separately and then binding them together.

After making your splice or cleaning frayed cord, wrap each wire with rubber or plastic electricians' tape. Follow this wrapping by binding the two wires together with friction tape.

Wrapping the wires separately and then together will also strengthen your cord or splice. You gain the advantage of the extra holding strength of the tape you use.

Extras

It's always a good idea to keep a good supply of extra fuses and light bulbs on hand.

Store fuses near the switchbox.

Guilty

Three small boys were brought before the judge for questioning. The first said that his offense was throwing peanuts in the lake.

The second little boy said he also was guilty of throwing peanuts in the lake. The third little boy merely said: "I'm Peanuts."

* * *

The Gift

An American engineer went to India to modernize one of a maharajah's many palaces. He did a fine job, and when the time came for the American to return home, the Indian prince sent for him.

"In appreciation of your good work," the Indian said, "I'd like to give you a gift. Just name anything you'd like—a team of elephants, a diamond-studded belt buckle, just name it!"

The engineer protested that he didn't feel entitled to a gift, but finally said he would accept a set of four matched golf clubs if the prince insisted. A few days later the potentate sent for him again.

"I have had my American agent get those four golf clubs for you," the ruler said. "But I must apologize. They aren't matched—only two of them have swimming pools."

* * *

Warning

The father was warning a prospective on-in-law: "Are you sure, young man, hat you can support a family? Think arefully. There are seven of us."

HALE!

Payment

An efficiency expert received a large check for services rendered and discovered it was one cent short. A stickler for perfection, he insisted that the difference be paid. In a few days he received a check for a single penny, and presented it for payment at his bank.

The teller examined it closely and sneered, "How would you like this, sir? Heads or tails?"

Wise Cracks

. . . Some minds are like concrete—thoroughly mixed and permanently set.

. . . A fine is a tax you have to pay for doing wrong. A tax is a fine you have to pay for doing okay.

. . . Supermarket: a place where you travel farther than your money.

. . . Political problem—If you believe what the candidates say about each other, it will be hard to vote for anyone.

* * *

Oops!

In Chinatown, the minister's wife was charmed by the alphabetical characters on the menu. Later she wove them into the design of a knitted sweater, and it wasn't until she met a visiting missionary that she learned why so many strange orientals had tried to befriend her.

She had skillfully knitted into the wool: "This dish is cheap but most delicious."

* * *

No Fit

Then there was the tearful matron who phoned the reducing salon to wail that her husband had just given her a lovely present, and she couldn't get into it.

The operator gave her an appointment, and then added soothingly: "Don't worry, Madam, we'll have you wearing that dress in no time."

"Who said anything about a dress?" she sobbed. "It's a Volkswagen!"

et's let this cover the broken window Mrs. Gibson is going to tell you about, too."

"The car . . . the car . . . how come you never ask to use the tractor?"

Editorials

Leland Olds

☐ We have a better picture of Leland Olds, but this is how we remember him—shuffling through a pile of papers to authenticate a fact or disavow a claim. Even when it was presented in support of his own position, he couldn't abide testimony that was contrary to fact.

He rarely needed to turn to documents, for his 50 years in the service of consumers made him a walking encyclopedia on the utility industry. And it also made him a suspicious man.

He once warned us against ever taking a power company allegation at face value. When a figure or a statement looked suspicious, he invariably checked it out; and not once, he said, had he failed to have his suspicions confirmed.

Olds had seen too much avarice to be visibly angered by corporate dishonesty. He understood fully the inevitable conflict between the buyer and the seller interest, and could chuckle as he discovered a particularly imaginative device by which a company padded its operating expenses to increase its rate base. Twenty-one business lunches on the power company ledger were never automatically 21 lunches to Leland Olds. His experience taught him that it was perhaps a case of whiskey for a friendly legislator.

Olds was Federal Power Commission chairman under Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman, and is considered by many people as the best FPC commissioner this country ever had. It was more than a suspicious nature and remarkable talent for finding facts that made him a good commissioner. His mind was coldly analytical, but his heart was also in the right place.

In testimony before a Senate committee in 1949, to which he was called to defend his good name against a smear campaign designed by the gas and power companies, Olds stated his philosophy:

"Democracy," he said, "is essentially a spiritual rather than a purely political or economic concept. It can survive only so long as it embodies the two great laws of God. The first of these is 'Thou shalt have no other Gods before me', which absolutely prohibits the worship of material things. The second is 'Thou shalt love they neighbor as thyself,' which precludes selfishness as the dominant aim and requires social responsibility in the use of property."

In the miasma of fear that stifled new thought and provided a climate suitable for McCarthyism, the utilities and natural gas interests were able to con the Senate into rejecting Olds for reappointment to the FPC; but he continued to serve consumers until he collapsed of a heart attack in the hallway of his church in Washington one Sunday last month. He was 69.

He was at that time developing a yardstick with which to measure the management efficiency of private power companies. In his digging into FPC reports, he had noted that two power companies in areas with almost identical economic characteristics (from a utility standpoint) often would have vastly different expenses and rates. Why?

For Busy Thinkers

Rep. Ancher Nelsen, Ike's first REA Administrator, is leading a small group of congressmen in an effort to split the unity of National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. He's mad because NRECA published his voting record on REA and resource development matters. Nelsen has voted nine times on such issues—eight votes were unfavorable, one was favorable.

Investment bankers don't like NRECA either. Back when nobody else was organized against spiralling interest rates, NRECA mustered consumer forces to hold the line against lifting the lid on long-term government bonds. Now interest rates have dropped, and Congress gives NRECA credit for marshalling public opinion against tight money-high interest.

In early August, Secretary of the Treasury Anderson sold almost $9 billion of government securities bearing interest of 3⅛ and 3⅞ per cent to raise money to pay off about $11 billion in maturing securities which carried interest of 4¾ per cent. This saved the public $200 million in interest in one year and reduced the public debt $1.6 billion.

CP&L's ad trying to talk the public out of investing in resource development got upstaged in a local paper last month. On the opposite page was a larger ad sponsored in the interest of church attendance. Beneath a picture of a power dam it was pointed out that "God placed the power at man's disposal. God is the source of every one of man's inventive and ingenious undertakings. He gives us the natural resources and the intelligence to use them . . ."

The L. P. gassers are giving away $25,000 "LP Gas Home." They point out in their promotion that it is fire proof. If you survive that first blast you're home safe.

A news story in *the News & Observer* kind of explains why some civic clubs aren't exactly friendly to REA. Down in Williamston, the Rotary Club has a hard time keeping a president. Virginia Electric & Power Company transferred the last two to Richmond.

NICKELS

BUY

KNOW

HOW

TODAY AND TOMORROW

Each time you buy a ton of fertilizer or feed, you contribute a nickel to the outstanding agricultural research and educational programs at North Carolina State College. You and your friends voted in 1951 to add a nickel to the cost of your feed and fertilizer because you believed it was an investment that would mean a brighter future for farming. "Nickels for Know-How," you called it. Since you first began investing, 126 tons of nickels have gone to work, paying dividends in the form of improved plant varieties, better control of insect pests and weeds, higher crop and livestock yields, and better cultural practices.

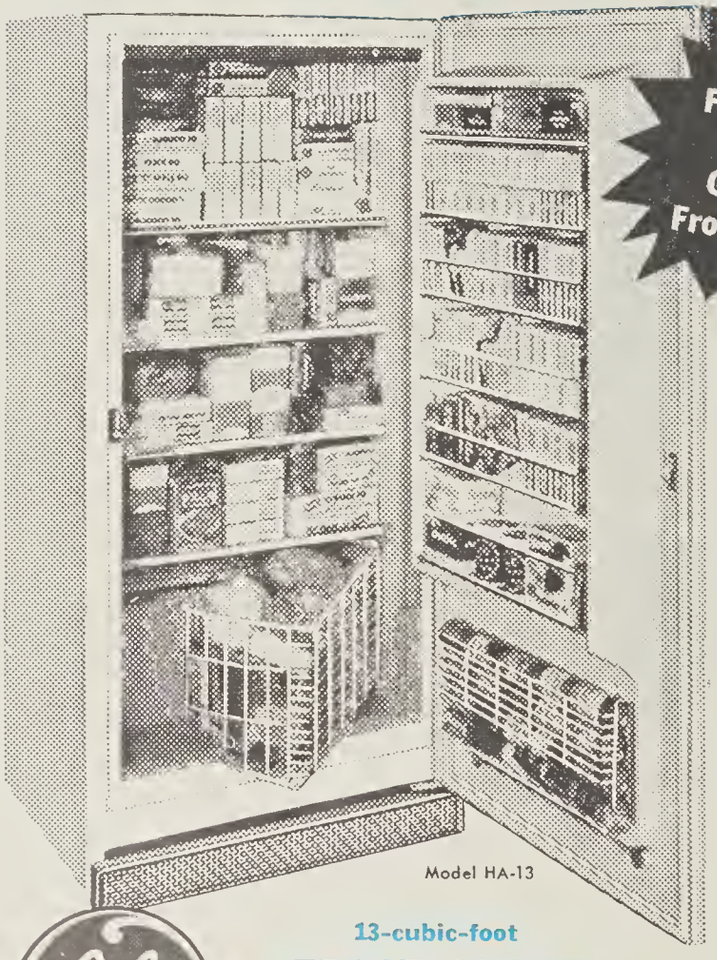
Every three years you have an opportunity to vote whether or not you would like to continue to invest your nickels. On three occasions you have overwhelmingly voted "yes." On September 30, 1960, you will have an opportunity to say again that you want to take an active part in a program that has made and will continue to make a brighter future for you and your family.

Vote YES in the NICKELS FOR KNOW-HOW referendum September 30

This message sponsored by Tarheel Electric Membership Association as a public service

New! A freezer you

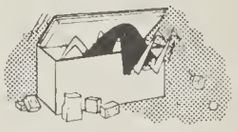
NEVER HAVE TO DEFROST!



Frost never forms in this General Electric Frost-Guard Freezer

No more frost build-up! No more frozen food packages locked in by frost.

General Electric's new 13-cubic-foot freezer has the new G-E Frost-Guard System that does the defrosting for you automatically. No messy drip pans to empty.



Handier than any chest. No rummaging or crawling into this *upright* freezer to find what you want.

Takes ½ the floor space of a chest-type freezer of same capacity. Stores frozen foods within easy reach.

Bookshelf door. Store food in the door like books on a shelf. Door holds up to 83 pounds of frozen foods.

Warranty. General Electric dependability: 3-year warranty against food spoilage; 5-year protection on refrigeration system; 1-year warranty on the freezer itself.

13-cubic-foot

FROST-GUARD FREEZER

Comes in General Electric Mix-or-Match colors—and white

only $3.88* PER WEEK

*Based on distributor's recommended retail price.

G-E Upright Freezers also available in 10-, 11-, and 18-cubic-foot models.

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BENSON—P. B. Johnson & Son
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